



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



EFFECTIVE DATE: January 31, 1981

DPM No. 5229

I. IDENTIFICATION			
PRODUCT NAME: JO-QUENCH P-52, P-61, P-70			
CHEMICAL NAME: --		CHEMICAL FAMILY: Polyalkylene Glycol	
FORMULA: Inhibited Aqueous Solution		MOLECULAR WEIGHT: --	
SYNONYMS: Metal Tempering Fluid			
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	None	JONELL OIL CORP. JONELL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DIV. 13649 E. LIVE OAK IRVINDALE, CA 91706
	SHIPPING NAME	None	
CAS #	Not applicable	CAS NAME	Not applicable (mixture)

BOILING POINT, 760 mm Hg	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)	FREEZING POINT	< 0 °C
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	1.075 to 1.102 at 20/20 °C	VAPOR PRESSURE at 20 °C	~ 17 mm Hg
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)	< 1 (Volatile portion)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER, % by wt.	Complete
PER CENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	45-61	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)	~ 1 (Volatile portion)
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Straw-colored liquid; characteristic odor.		

MATERIAL	%	TLV (Units)	HAZARD
Aqueous solution of polyalkylene glycol and inorganic nitrite	100	None established	Contains less than 5% of toxic inorganic nitrites

FLASH POINT  
[test method(s)]

None, closed cup  
None, open cup

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume

Not determined (Aqueous system)

EXTINGUISHING  
MEDIA

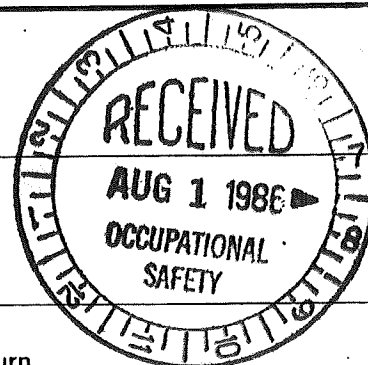
None

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING  
PROCEDURES

None

UNUSUAL FIRE AND  
EXPLOSION HAZARDS

If water is evaporated, polyalkylene glycol could burn.  
Water spray is a suitable extinguishing agent.



EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

304/744-3487

This number is available days, nights, weekends, and holidays.

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BOE-C6-0202051

V AND SOURCE: None established by ACGIH or OSHA.

#### UTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

##### SWALLOWING

May cause nausea, vomiting, cyanosis and collapse.

##### SKIN ABSORPTION

None currently known.

##### INHALATION

None currently known.

##### SKIN CONTACT

May cause transient reddening of skin.

##### EYE CONTACT

None currently known.

##### IRONIC EFFECTS OVEREXPOSURE

None currently known.

##### HER HEALTH ZARDS

Repeated ingestion of inorganic nitrites may cause a fall in blood pressure, rapid pulse, headache, and visual disturbance.

#### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

##### SWALLOWING

Give two glasses of water and induce vomiting by putting finger down throat. Call a physician.

##### SKIN

Wash with soap and water.

##### INHALATION

No emergency care anticipated.

##### EYES

Flush with water.

#### OTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any toxicity of this material will be due mainly to the nitrite content. If nitrite intoxication is suspected, then in severe cases it may be necessary to administer oxygen and give methylene blue intravenously, 1-2 mg/kg (as a 1 % solution).

STABILITY			
UNSTABLE	STABLE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID	None
--	✓		
INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid)		--	
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS		Burning can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide and small amounts of oxides of nitrogen. Also see section IX.	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION		CONDITIONS TO AVOID	None
May Occur	Will not Occur		
--	✓		
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED		Small spills can be flushed to a sewer with large amounts of water. Larger spills should be collected for disposal.	
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD		Incinerate in a furnace where permitted under appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations.	
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (specify type)		See below	
VENTILATION	During quenching, some steam and small amounts of organic vapors may be evolved; the vapors could be irritating and toxic if allowed to accumulate. Adequate ventilation should be provided in the quench-tank area to remove the vapors so they will not accumulate, or respiratory equipment should be provided.		
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	Rubber or plastic	EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Eye bath and safety shower		
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING			
<p>Do not take internally.  Wash thoroughly after handling.  High temperatures can liberate irritating vapor;  use with adequate ventilation.</p>			
FOR INDUSTRY USE ONLY			
OTHER PRECAUTIONS			
<p>Small amounts of organic vapors can be formed by oxidation of quenchant.  These vapors could be irritating or toxic if released in a poorly ventilated area.  Good ventilation should be maintained in the area around quench-tanks.</p>			